STEAMER OREGON ASHORE!

ed Flood Rock. The manner of her striking quarter before four yesterday morning, the second silot, Mr. Pendleton, being at the wheel. The first silot, Cept. Howard, had gone below a short time that although four men were immediately at the wheel, it was found impossible to bring her up pefore she struck. This was probably owing to her great length and flexibility. She first struck a smale rock and jumped over it, and then slid on to the rock, or rather pile of rocks, where she now lays. The ngers were not awakened at the time while others, being suddenly awakened, leaped out of their berths and burst through the panels of their state room doors, and made a quick descent with hat they could catch of their clothing.

se on board informed us, however, the on board seemed impressed with a sense of the necessity of keeping calm at such a moment. The water, at the time of the boats striking, was just covering the rocks; it is only about six or seven inches over the rocks at high tide, and refore, there was but little water made, arly as the break is not so much a hole as a bulging in, the timbers being sprung up. In about twenty minutes after she atruck, one of the ferry boats which cross Hurl gate, took off the passengers, and carried them on board the famous steamer Traveller, which was passing about that time. The Traveller

brought the mails and passengers to the city.

The principal break in the Oregon is on the starboard side, where she struck abaft the wheel, nearly amid ships. This break is about six feet in length, although her umbers do not appear to be broken. There are one or two other small holes upon the larboard side. She is raised nid ships, nearly 3 ft. above the bow, and 2 above e stern. Her boilers, and the weight of her schnery is aft the wheel, and tends to strain her mewhat. The seams in the saloon are a little wrenched and the doors are cracked. There are out five feet of water under her stern. She lies, however, a good portion of her length upon the rocks, which we hope may prevent her loss. If, however, at low tide she still remains as firm as now, it is proposed to spring back her planks and stop the leak with mattrasses, &c., and at high tide to get her off. If this is done, it is es ted that eight or ten thousand dollars will we think that no blame can be attached to him.

The Oregon was a splendid boat, principally bwaed by George Law, Esq. She had the mails and files of papers from the Unicorn, and had she e struck and took off her furniture.

Religious Intelligence. An ron Arms.—19. First Sunday after Eark the Evangelist. 26. Second Sunday

EMANUEL FREE CHURCH — There will be a tion held in this church, corner of Prince and treets, this evening.

port of New York, will be preached in St. Bartholomew's church, this evening, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Asslo-Amanean Fare Crumen or Sr. Groner The Martys. 406 Broadway, Rev. Moses Marcus, Rector.—
Divine Service this day at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 3 P. M., and at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) colock in the evening.

The ladies of the church of the Redemption intend holding a fair and festival in the Lycoum, No. 561 Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 22d of the present Bouth, to open at 10 colock, A. M., and to continue through the evenings of those days.

Sr. Samor's Church, Heuston street, between Pitt and Ridge streets.—The services of this church are requirely held every Sunday at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) colock is the morning, at 3 in the afternoon, and 7 in the evening. The morning and evening services are in the German, the afternoon service in the English language.

The glourth presbytery of New York will meet by adjournment, in the Lecture Room of the Bleecker street church, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 c'clock, A. M.

The congregation, worshipping, heretofore, in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, University Flace, have taken measures for the immediate section of a house of worship on their appropriate field of labor, in the immediate neighborhood of which they will meet, once a Sabbath until further notice.

The Rev. John L. Watson has resigned the office of American Mingater in Trinity churh, Beston, of which

VIEW OF THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER OREGON.



NINE DAYS LATER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN AT BOSTON.

The Oregon Debate in Parliament.

The Conciliatory Tone of the Government. SAVAGE TONE OF THE PRESS.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Progress of the Revolution in POLAND.

. Besignation of Spanish Ministry.

THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN ITALY.

Improvement in Cotton,

The steam ship Unicorn has at last arrived She reached Boston on Friday afternoon. She ailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult.

The intelligence received by her is important There had been a highly interesting debate in the British Parliament on the Oregon question. It was

Every fresh arrival from the United States tended to

The cotton market has improved in consequence f the exciting news from America.

The metal market was mactive, [and lower prices

In the provision trade there had not been much activity. In Am : rican the business nominal. The money market, although sufficiently strin-

days. Bankers' bills 31 to 41; Seconds, 41 to 7; still doing at 3½, and the average of Consols is 96½. The revolution in Poland appears to be somewhat sheeked. The republican spirit of the people is crushed for a time. But it will soon bud and blos-som again on the soil just sprinkled with its blood.

som again on the soil just sprinkled with its blood.

On the 11th ult. judgment was given by the Recorder of London, sitting in equity, in the case of Little and others vs. Clinton. The defendant in 1841 obtained \$22,770 from Jacob Little & Co. of New York, on a forged draft. He was subsequently arrested in London and several attempts were mt de, without success, to procure his surrender for trial in this country. A sum of £2000 belonging to Clinton was then attached by the plaintiffs, and a bill of discovery filed, in aid of the attachment. To this bill Clinton refused to answer, on the ground that he could not without subjecting himself to criminal prosecution. Exceptions were taken by the plaintiffs, but they were overruled by the Recorder, on the ground set up by Clinton—that he was not bound to answer when his answer would criminate himself.

the Esd Instant, and that the deonte upon it should not extend beyond Friday night in the same week.

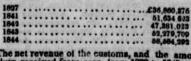
British Financial System —The papers laid on the table of the House of Commons on Monday night, and ordered to be printed, exhibit some very interesting results.

The first of these is an account of the number of vessels, the amount of tonnege, and the number of vessels, the amount of tonnege, and the number of their arews, on the 31st of December in each year, from 1820 to 1844.

In 1820, the number of vessels was 25,374, the tonnege 2,548,568, the number of men employed 174,514. In 1841, there were 30,052 vessels, of 3,512,439 tons, manned by 210,198 men. In 1844, there were 31,520 vessels, of 3,537,231 tons, and 216,360 seamen.

The number of British vessels entered inward in 1832 was 10,762, whose united burden was 1,936,846 tons; the foreign vessels were 3,865, of 561,047 tons. In 1844, the number of British vessels was 15,954, and their tonnage 1,353,735.

The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and our colonial possessions, was in—



The net revenue of the customs, and the amount of duty received from cors, from 1839 to 1845, were as follows:



The quantity of silk of all kinds entered for home consumption in 1814 was 2,119,9774 lb, in 1824 it had risen to 4 011,048 lb., but in 1834 it had only reached 4,522,351 lb., while in 1844 it amounted to 6,208,021 lb.

The declared value of British silk goods exported from the United Kingdom in each year, between 1826 and 1845 exhibits since the year 1835 a comparative decrease. The value of the silk exported in 1826 was £168,801, but in 1895 this amount had increased to £278,785; in 1857 it had fallen to £808,673; and although from that time the value

4d.

Between 1831 and 1845 the declared value of British exports of woollen manufactures had risen from £5,389.124 to £8,741,723.

In 1842 the total amount of revenue, exclusive of the corn duties, was £32,178,814; in 1845 it was £33,415,431, although during that period the amount of customs and excise duties remitted was £5,197,-074

The amount of reductions in the public expenditure effected by the repeal of the duties on auctions and glass, in 1845, is not less than £52,636.

A number of extracts from the letters of glass manufacturers in every part of the kingdom, stating the immense increase of consumption consequent upon the removal of the Iglass duty, is appended to the important paper from which we have made these extracts.

ARRIVALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The Rochester packet ship of the 21st Feb. next followed, and placed in our hands, on the 12th isst., papers, &c., from New York, up to the above dates, which were forwarded to, and reached London on the evening of that day. Next came the prince of the British and North American mail steam ships, the Cambria, Capt. Judkins. She arrived on the 14th.—Liverpool Times, March 19.

Liverpool Times, March 19.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,—From the annual report of this company, it appears that the receives for the Great Western had amounted to £35,914 10s. 3d., and the expenditure, including repairs, to £12,431 19s. 9d. The receipts of the Great Britain from visiters and passage money from Bristol to London, amounted to £9,690 17s. 1d.—The expenditure on trial trips and voyages, &c., amounted to £4,437, leaving a surplus of £5,253 16s. 91. The expenses on two voyages to New York, amounted, including insurance. &c., to £13,573 12s. 7d., and the receipts to only £9,198 7s. The small receipts were to be accounted for from the fact of the first voyage being an experimental one, and the second having been, in consequence of the accident to the sorew, prolonged beyond the advertised day of sailing. In reference to this ship the directors have received a most satisfactory report from the engineers.

One of the greatest achievements in naurical affairs of late years is that which has been performed by the crew of her Majesty's ship Rodney, in the rigging and perfecting for sea a line-of-battle ship in the almost incredible space of little more than forty-eight hours. The Bellerophon, 78, on Monday last,

officers and seamen of the St. Vincent.

Orgon Question in England and France—
Opinions of the Press.

[From the London Times, March 16.]

When the Cambria left Boston on the 1st inst., it was known that the Senate of the United States had adjourned the debate on the abrogation of the Oregon convention to the 2d of March; but there was no doubt that Mr. Colquitt's resolutions would be carried by a large majority in that assembly. These resolutions are substantially the same as those adopted by the House of Representatives, although in a more qualified form; but they express with greater energy an "earnest desire that this long-standing controversy may be settled by negotiation and compounise." In fact, they impose upon the Cabinet of the United States the duty of re-opening the negotiations on such terms as may convince the American people that a smoore altempt has been made to effect a peaceful settlement of the dispute; and we sincerely hope these terms may be admissible by England. Mr. Allen, however, in the course of the debate, declared that the President's views and determination to assert his title to the whole territory up to 54 40 had undergone no change. On the part of the British Minister, Mr. Pakenham, no tresh overture had been made.

Whatever may be the motives which induce the Congress of the United States to vote the abrogation of the convention of 1827, for the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, we are chiefly concerned to examine the effect of that measure on the relative rights of the two claimants. As soon as the Senate shall have concurred in these resolutions and the President proceed, as he undoubtedly will, to give the notice, the whole question will assume a new shape, or rather it will revert to the condition being only modified by the actual settlements in the country, made under the specific protection of those very instruments. It may, we think, be demonstrated by strict reasoning, that the abrogation of these conventions under the present circumstances of the two powers in Or

declared continues to increase, it had in 1845 only reached £764,424.

The quantities of foreign silk manufactures retained for home consumption since the removal of the prohibition upon them is 1826, exhibit agr-dual rise from 115,278 lb., in 1827, to 310,153 lb in 1845. It is table respecting wool and wollen manufactures is especially interesting, but we have only space to give a few of the results, which prove that an increased importation has had the effect of increasing instead of lowering the price of domestic produce. In 1823 the number of pounds of foreign and colonial wool imported was 22,584,485; and the price of Southdown wool 12 24 a pound. In the price of Southdown wool simultaneously rose to 1s 4d a pound. During the next twenty years the price fluctuated from 6d to 1s 8d a pound, and in 1843 it was at 11½d, with an import of 47,785,061 pounds. In 1844, the duty upon foreign wool was entirely removed, the quantity entered for consumption increased to 66,079,524 lbs, and the price of English wool rose at once to 1s 2d. In 1815 the amount imported had further increased to 76,828,152 lbs., and the price of domestic wool had assen to 1s 4d.

Between 1831 and 1845 the declared value of English wool rose at once to 1s 2d. In 1815 the amount imported had further increased to 76,828,152 lbs., and the price of domestic wool had assen to 1s 4d.

Between 1831 and 1845 the declared value of English wool rose at once to 1s 2d. In 1845 the total amount of revenue, exclusive of that right by either power became absolute possessions of the crown. Let us now ascertain from an unquestionable witness, Mr. Greenhow himself, the champion of the American claims, what the relative importance of these settlements is nationally by the treaty of force particular case, the effect of increasing instead of lowering the rest in which the price of the extrements made in pursuance of that right by either power became absolute possessions of the crown. Let us now ascertain from an unquestionable without the himself, the champion

taken in 1825 had been materially increased since 1818—

"By the great inequality which had been produced in the relative positions of the two parties as regards actual occupation. After the union of the two great North American Companies in 1827, and the establishment of civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout their territories, the Hudson's Bay Company became a powerful body; its resourses were no longer wasted in disputes with a rival association; its regulations were enforced; its operations were conducted with security and efficiency; and encouragement was afforded for the extension of its posts and communications by the assurance that the honor of the Government was thereby more strongly engaged in its support. Many of these posts were fortified, and could be defended by their immatesmen inured to dangers and hardships of all kindsaginst any attacks which might be apprehended; and thus, in a few years, the whole region north, and north-west of the United States, from Hudson's Bay and Canada to the Pacific, particularly the portion traversed by the Columbia and its branches, was occupied, in a military sense, by British forces, although there was not a single British soldier, strictly speaking, within its limits.

"The United States, on the other hand, possessed no establishments and exercised no authority or jurisdiction whatever beyond the Rocky Moustains; and the number of their citizens in that whole territory up to the 49th parallel. Nor is it now materially altered. Two or three thousand American emigrants have formed a village on one of the southern tributaries of the Columbia; but neither their means nor their objects extend to any command of territory beyond the valley of the Willamette. They have an undoubted right to form such settlements under the convention; but they owe the means of completing their journey across the vast and rugged wilderness to the liberality and hospitality of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. Captain Fremont, who conducted the United States exploring expedition

walla and the Columbia, he observes that at this point, which is just 2,000 miles everland from the western frostier of the state of Missouri, the emigrants who arrive by the South Paus and from the valley of the Mississippi may embark on the broad stream of the west. He himself and the heads of the emigrants there at the same time, were hospitably entertained by Mr. Mackinley, the commander of the post. At Fort Vancouyer, Captain Fremoni was received with the greatest courtesy by Dr. M'Langhlan, the executive officer of the Hudson's Bay Company in the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and the expedition was furnished with all necessary supplies. He adds:—

"I found many American emigrants at the fort; others had aircady crossed into their land of promise—the Wallamette Valley. Others were daily arriving, and all of them had been furnished with shelter, so far as it could be afforded by the buildings connected with the establishment. Necessary clothing and provisions (the latter to be afterwards returned in kind from the produce of their labor) were also furnished. Toils rivendly assistance was of very great value to the emigrants, whose families were otherwise exposed to much suffering in the winter rains; at the same time, they were in want of all the common necessaries of life. Those who had driven their stock down the Columbia had brought them safely in, and found for them a ready market, and were already proposing to return to the States in the spring for another supply."

We quote these facts, which are given on American official authority, because it is impossible to place the relative importance of the British and American official authority, because it is impossible to place the relative importance of the British and American official authority, because it is impossible to place the relative importance of the British and Lamerican for the strength of the s

gation of the Columbia, the harbor of St Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver's Island, are included in those we undoubtedly and rightfully possess.

[From the London Times, March 17.]

The atatement of the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, that Mr. Pakenham suhmitted his ultimatum to the consideration of the American government on the evening of the 26th of Feb, and that a Cabinet meeting was immediately held to deliberate upon that definitive proposal, is, we have reason to believe, wholly without foundation. It is equally false that "Mr. Crampton brought out instructions to Mr. Pakenham to reopen negotiations by an offer of the 49th parallel, the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the navigation of the Columbia for twenty years." These statements are, however, made by certain organs of public opinion in the United States with such an air of confidence, that we are not surprised that some of our contemporaries in this country should have been imposed upon by them, in spite of the manifest absurdity of the terms suggested. The correspondent of the New York Herald even affects to know what the nature of the British Minister's proposition was, although unwonted scruples deter him from revealing it. The fact is, that no such proposition could have been made at all, especially pending the debate on the resolutions which was then actually going on in the Senate of the United States. The last attempt made by Mr. Pakenham, in pursuance of the instructions he had received from home, to re-open the negotiation by a proposal of arbitration, was abruptly trustrated by the prompt and peremptory rejection of that expedient in Mr. Buchanan's despatch of the 5th of February, and by the immediate publication of that correspondence. On the following day but one the debate on the resolutions for terminating the convention by notice began in the House of Representatives. A similar debate soon afterwards commenced in the Senate, and was not finished when the last advices left Washington. It is clear from the position in whic no hesitation on the part of the British government in replying to that act by a precise intimation of what our definite claims to the Oregon territory really are. It would have been premature and illimed for Mr. Pakenham to anticipate the "action of Congress," (as they call it in the United States,) by offering an witimatum, or any other proposal, at that particular moment. But as soon as the decision of Congress, and the course which the President is prepared to take upon it, are officially known, we have no doubt that Mr. Pakenham will be jurnished with instructions to enable him to meet the emergency with conciliation and with moderation, but without the alightest surrender of the dignity or the interests of this country. At pre-sent no such final instructions have been called for

westers frostier of the state of Mussour, the westers frostier of the state of Mussour, the westers of their of Mussour, the moderation, but without the slightest surreader of the west. He himself and the heads of the emigrants there at the same time, were hospitally entertained by Mr. Mackinght, the commander of the control of the stream of the west. He himself and the heads of the emigrants there at the same time, were hospitally entertained by Mr. Mackinght, the commander of the stream of the executive officer of the Hussian of the Mr. Maghidan, the executive officer of the Hussian of the Mr. Maghidan, the executive officer of the Hussian of the Mr. Maghidan, the executive officer of the Hussian of the Mr. Maghidan, the executive officer of the Hussian of the Mr. Maghidan of the many distribution of the many distribution of the many distribution of the many distribution of the state of the Mr. Maghidan of the many distribution of

us by the presumption, the exorbitant demands, and the delusions of the opposite party.

Mr Polk stands in a fearful predicament. He has endeavored to persuade the people of America that England will yield without much further difficulty to the demands he has reiterated in so peremptory a manner; and if he has failed in innimidating us, he has succeeded in deceiving them. Hence his own organs and his own declarations have made him powerless to negotiate. How can he negotiate, who assures the country that England is about to abandon to him the sum tota! of his demands? What concessions can he make to avoid war, when he asserts that it is by refusing all concessions that England will be brought to yield? Such policy is of the most short-sighted and perilous kind; for, in the position in which he now stands, the President of the United States must either make concessions, perfectly reasonable in themselves, but perfectly inconsistent with all his declarations, or he must run all the risk of plunging the country into a contest, which he has pretended to avoid but which he alone

The language of Lord Clarendon and Lord Aberdeen, in the short discussion which took place last night in the House of Lords, on a motion for the correspondence relating to the last Oregon negotiation, reflects honor on the temper, jadgment, and good feeling of those eminent persons. That every exertion consistent with the national honor will be made to preserve the pence, was the gracious declaration made by her Majesty from the throne, and no one in this country has entertained the least doubt that it will be strictly adhered to That assurance scarcely needed to be emphatically repepated, for no distrust has ever been expressed upon the subject. But we have now abundant evidence from the United States that the moderation of this sentence in the speech from the throne, and of the brief remarks made on the subject on the first night of the seasion, have been grossly misconstrued by the party in power in America. Their demands and their expectations have risen, because we scarcely condessended to give an answer to them, or to put in a counter plea. Incredulous of their extravagant passion for this territory of Oregon, convinced of our own right, and unable to believe in a propensity to war, we have been supposed to ag as if we intended to surrender the territory or to shun the contest. This excessive moderation of language has deceived the Americans more effectually than if we had employed all the arts, of diplomacy. Of the members of the Senate who will vote for the abrogation of the convention, a large proportion are convinced that England will not only now accept the terms whe rejected before, but that she will accept terms even less favorable, and they have taken up their position in consequence.

They are grossly and dangerously mistaken. Whatever reserve may be imposed upon peers of Parliament by courtesy or by official prudence, we are confident that not one of the English statesmen who spoke last night upon this subject, contemplates the abandonment of a territory in which our rights are qual to those of

bly to enhance the unwarrantable presumption the American government.

[From the London Mercantile Journal March 17.]
Last evening a crowded meeting of traders, man facturers, and others was held at the King's Arm's tavern, Philip lane, to take into consideration the question, which has so long been a subject of painful contention between Great Britain and the United States, relative to Oregon. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Wilkinson, and supported by Mr. Webber, Mr. Lee, and others. The mover dwelt with much force and effect on the injurious consequences of a rupture between the two nations to commerce, manufactures and civilization, independent of the horrors of such a war, and alluding to the ability and zeal disp ayed by Sir Henry Potting and particularly his accom-

the ability and zeal disp ayed. By Sir Henry Pottinger, in the East indies, and particularly his accomplishment of the treaty with China, in which his comprehensive mind foreage the necessity of obtaining for the whole world the benefits of universal commerce, thus shivering to the winds the lake statements of those persons who are always accusing the United Kingdom of self-interest alone, recommended that distinguished individual as the person best able to settle the question with Mr. Polk. An amendment was moved by Dr. Dawson to the effect that the question should remain as at present, and that if any change took place that Lord Ashburton should be substituted. The meeting, however, taking into consideration the settlement of the China question by Sir Henry Pottinger, when all ether efforts had lailed, and the confidence which it left that the honor of the British nation would be best supported by him, adopted the resolution, in which the seconder of the amendment joined.

Proposed by Mr. James Wilkinson, Leadenhall street; seconded by Mr. Thomas Weber, Lombard street;—

Resolved, That it is the epinion of this meeting that the country called Oregon, lying between the 43° and 54° 40° corth laintine, and west of the United States of America, to the Pacific Ocean, and claimed by the government of the United States as belonging to that countries have claims which are not difficult to define, and which might have been amicably and equilably settled long ago, had the two governments set about it honestly and with good feeling. That it has not been settled, a to be attributed to the want of knowledge, or something worse, of the different Secretaries of State for Foreign Afalirs, who have been in power during the period of dispute, by appointing negalistors whe made diplomacy a trade, and who have a penniary interest in procreatination. That Sir Henry Pottinger, when is the service of the East India Company, displayed such extraordinary talents in diplomacy, the want of the behavior of the foreign pencential for Mar